

MACROLEPIDOPTERA OF AN UPLAND AREA IN KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE, SOUTH-WEST SCOTLAND

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Kirkcudbrightshire forms part of the Dumfries and Galloway Region. The lepidoptera in this Region, as in many other areas of Scotland, are under-recorded. There is, therefore, plenty of scope for lepidopterists to work there, especially as the variety of habitat is, perhaps, unrivalled by that of any other area of comparable size 'north of the border'. The main lepidoptera accounts for the Region list species taken around Almorness, Kirkcudbrightshire (V.C. 73) (Robinson, 1870-71), Gatehouse-of-Fleet, Kirkcudbrightshire (Russell, 1944) and Corsemalzie, Wigtownshire (V.C. 74) (Gordon 1913, Gordon 1919).

From October 1970 to July 1973 I worked for a few days each month on the Silver Flowe National Nature Reserve and stayed at Mid Garrary (10 km west of New Galloway, Kirkcudbrightshire) a field station of the Department of Plant Biology, University of Hull. The field station is within Clatteringshaws Forest, and the Silver Flowe N.N.R. lies along the north-west edge of the Forest. Much of my spare time was spent recording macrolepidoptera within this area. At Mid Garrary I ran a light trap which at first had an ordinary 150w tungsten bulb and from 1971 a mercury blended tungsten bulb.

This block of upland country lies above 600ft (183m) O.D. and is composed predominantly of peatland, moorland and Forestry Commission plantation. At the time of the survey there were extensive unforested areas grazed by sheep but now most are planted with conifers. However, the deep peat of the Silver Flowe and the steeper slopes of hills remain unforested and sheep are now confined to one small-holding. The plantations contain species of pine (*Pinus*), larch (*Larix*) and spruce (*Picea*). Relatively few scattered broad-leaved trees and large bushes grow in the area. These are mainly birch (*Betula pubescens* Ehrh.), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyne* Jacq.) and eared willow (*Salix aurita* L.). Around Mid Garrary and the near by Garrary Burn there are a few naturally growing sessile oaks (*Quercus petraea* (Mattuschka) Liebl.) and several, possibly planted, aspens (*Populus tremula* L.) and rowans (*Sorbus aucuparia* L.). Many of the species listed below are tree feeders and some are present as a result of tree planting, for example, *Thera obeliscata*, *Semiothisa liturata* and *Eupithecia lariciata*. On the moorland and drier peatland areas the vegetation is dominated by purple moor-grass (*Molinia caerulea* (L.) Moench), heather (*Calluna vulgaris* (L.) Hull), cotton-grasses (*Eriophorum vaginatum* L. and *E. angustifolium* Honck.), deer-grass (*Trichophorum cespitosum* (L.) Hartm.) and sweet-gale (*Myrica gale* L.), while on the wetter peat areas bog mosses (*Sphagnum* spp.) are dominant.

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The nomenclature and order of this list follows the check list of Kloet and Hinks (1972).

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HEPIALIDAE

Hepialus humili (L.), *H. fusconebulosa* (De Geer).

PIERIDAE

Pieris napi (L.).

NYMPHALIDAE

Aglais urticae (L.), *Inachis io* (L.), *Boloria selene* (D. & S.).

SATYRIDAE

Erebia aethiops (Esp.), *Coenonympha pamphilus* (L.), *C. tullia* (Mull.).

LASIOCAMPIDAE

Poecilocampa populi (L.), *Lasiocampa quercus callunae* (Palm.), *Macrothylacia rubi* (L.).

SATURNIIDAE

Saturnia pavonia (L.)

GEOMETRIDAE

Scopula ternata (Schr.), *Xanthorhoe designata* (Hufn.), *X. munitata* (Hubn.), *X. montanata* (D. & S.), *Epirrhoe tristata* (L.), *Entephria caesiata* (D. & S.), *Cosmorhoe ocellata* (L.), *Coenoteophria salicata* (Hubn.), *Eulithis testata* (L.), *E. pyraliata* (D. & S.), *Chloroclysta miata* (L.), *C. citrata* (L.), *Thera obeliscata* (Hubn.), *Colostygia multistrigaria* (Haw.), *C. pectinataria* (Knoch), *Hydriomena furcata* (Thunb.), *H. ruberata* (Frey.), *Rheumaptera hastata* (L.), *Epirrita autumnata* (Borkh.), *Operophtera brumata* (L.), *Perizoma alchemillata* (L.), *P. didymata* (L.), *Eupithecia satyrata* (Hubn.), *E. subfuscata* (Haw.), *E. nanata* (Hubn.), *E. lariciata* (Frey.), *Semiothisa liturata* (Clerck), *Petrophora chlorosata* (Scop.), *Opisthograptis luteolata* (L.), *Selenia dentaria* (Fab.), *Odontopera bidentata* (Clerck), *Crocallis elinguaris* (L.), *Apocheima pilosoria* (D. & S.),

Biston betularia (L.), *Agriopis aurantiaria* (Hubn.), *A. marginaria* (Fab.),
Alcis repandata (L.), *Ematurga atomaria* (L.), *Bupalus piniaria* (L.),
Cabera exanthemata (Scop.), *Hylaea fasciaria* (L.).

SPHINGIDAE

Laothoe populi (L.).

NOTODONTIDAE

Phalera bucephala (L.), *Cerura vinula* (L.), *Eligmodonta ziczac* (L.),
Pheosia gnoma (Fab.).

LYMANTRIIDAE

Orgyia antiqua (L.).

ARCTIIDAE

Nudaria mundana (L.), *Parasemia plantaginis* (L.), *Diacrisia sannio* (L.),
Spilosoma lubricipeda (L.), *Phragmatobia fuliginosa* (L.).

NOCTUIDAE

Ochroleptura plecta (L.), *Noctua pronuba* (L.), *N. comes* (Hubn.),
Paradiarsia glareosa (Esp.), *Lycophotia porphyrea* (D. & S.),
Diaarsia mendica (Fab.), *D. rubi* (View.),
Xestia baja (D. & S.), *X. castanea* (Esp.), *X. sexstrigata* (Haw.),
X. xanthographa (D. & S.), *Cerastis rubricosa* (D. & S.),
Lacanobia biren (Goeze), *Ceramica pisi* (L.), *Cerapteryx graminis* (L.),
Orthosia gracilis (D. & S.), *O. incerta* (Hufn.), *O. gothica* (L.),
Mythimna impura (Hubn.), *Aporophyla nigra* (Haw.), *Xylena vetusta* (Hubn.),
Blepharita adusta (Esp.), *Antitype chi* (L.), *Acronicta psi* (L.),
Euplexia lucipara (L.), *Phlogophora meticulosa* (L.), *Hyppa rectilinea* (Esp.),
Apamea monoglypha (Hufn.), *A. epomidion* (Haw.), *A. remissa* (Hubn.),
Oligia fasciuncula (Haw.), *Mesapamea secalis* (L.), *Photodes minima* (Haw.),
P. pymina (Haw.), *Amphipoea lucens* (Frey.), *A. crinanensis* (Burr.),
A. oculatea (L.), *Hydraecia micacea* (Esp.), *Celaena haworthii* (Curt.),
Diachrysis chrysitis (L.), *Plusia festucae* (L.), *Autographa gamma* (L.),
A. pulchrina (Haw.), *A. bractea* (D. & S.), *A. triplasia* (L.),
Phytometra viridaria (Clerck), *Rivula sericealis* (Scop.),
Hypena proboscidalis (L.).

COLEOPHORA TRIGEMINELLA FUCHS AND C. CORACIPENNELLA
 HBN. IN SOUTH YORKSHIRE. — On 17th April 1981 while at Denaby
 Ings, near Mexborough (VC 63), a Yorkshire Naturalists' Trust
 nature reserve, I found two cases of *C. trigeminella* on hawthorn,
 one of them feeding on the unopened flower buds. From these cases
 moths emerged on 11th and 22nd June.

From cases of the '*nigricella* (Steph.)' group, besides *C. cerasi-
 vorella* Packard I was pleased to rear two specimens of *C. coracipen-
 nella*, one from a case on blackthorn collected at Denaby Ings on
 12th May 1981, the moth emerging on 18th June and one from a
 case on hawthorn collected near West Melton on 17th May 1981 which
 emerged on 25th June. I am grateful to Mr. R. Heckford for con-
 firming the identity of my slides of *coracipennella*.

Besides providing the first Yorkshire records for these two
 species these appear to extend considerably the range of what
 seem to be local or under-recorded moths. — H. E. BEAUMONT,
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